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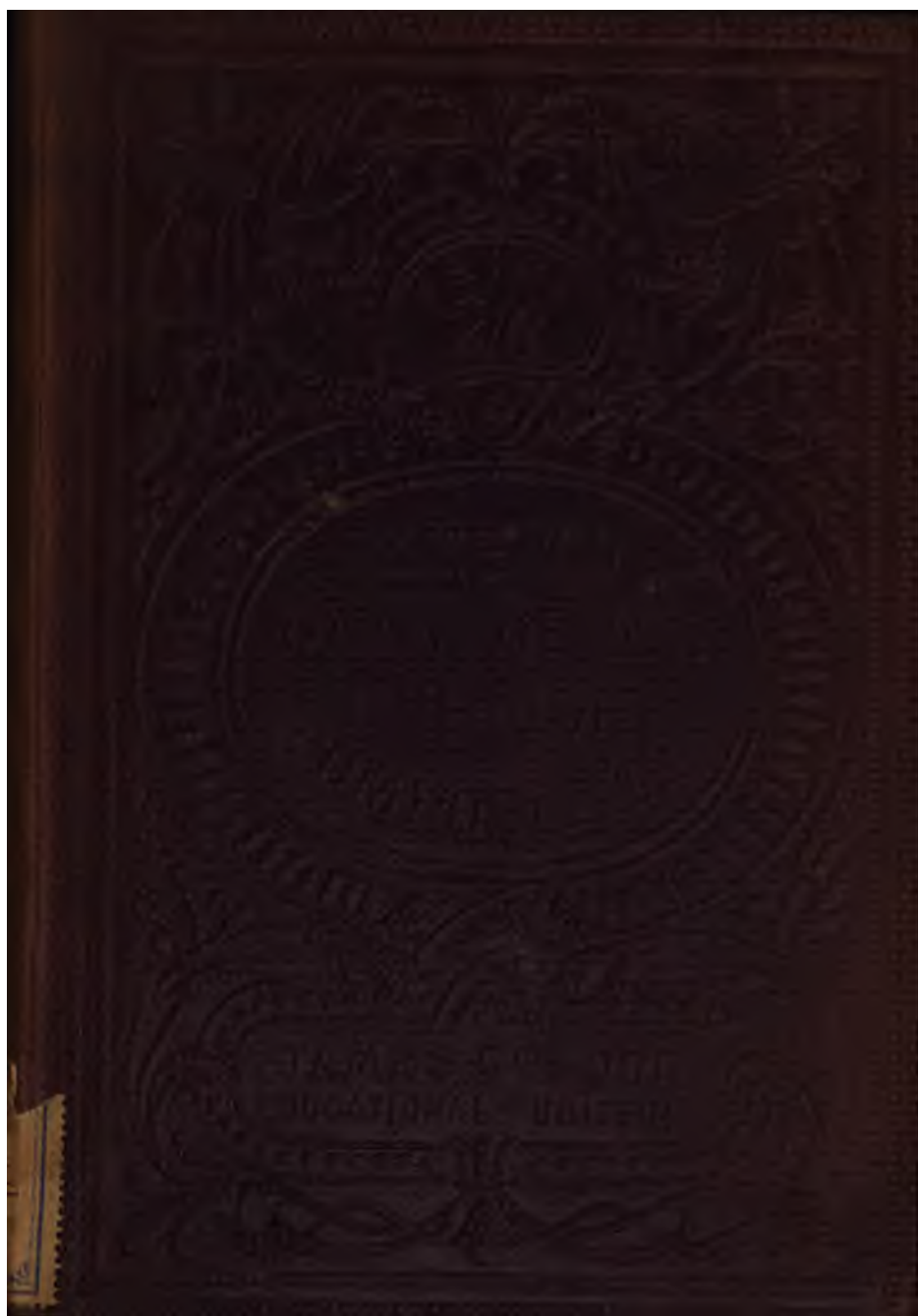
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KEY

TO

DALGLEISH'S ENGLISH COMPOSITION

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

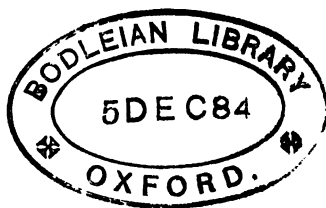


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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE TEACHING OF SYNTHESIS.

THE process of grammatical Synthesis, on which the exercises in "English Composition" are chiefly based, is novel in many of its features. The author, however, is so thoroughly convinced of its utility, both as a mental discipline, and as a means of cultivating accuracy and flexibility of style, that he begs to offer the following illustrations of the mode of dealing with it, to those teachers who may not be familiar with its peculiarities. It should be premised, that the exercises pre-suppose some acquaintance, on the part of the pupils, with the general principles of Analysis.

We begin, as is natural, with *Simple* sentences. Certain elements are given as data, out of which a simple sentence has to be formed—a sentence with one predicate. These elements represent the numerous ideas which crowd upon the mind when engaged in composition, and which the unpractised find it so difficult to adjust and assort.

In synthesis, as in analysis, the first step is to fix upon the predicate, which, with its inseparable attendant, the subject,

forms the pivot on which the sentence turns. Around these two essential elements all the others cluster, either as attributes to the latter, or as enlargements of the former. Suppose, then, that we have such elements as the following placed before us:—

- (a) A certain *crime was facilitated* in England.
- (b) This was done in the end of the reign of Edward I.
- (c) The crime was that of clipping the coin.
- (d) It was facilitated by the custom of cutting the silver penny.
- (e) This custom was sanctioned by law.
- (f) The penny was cut into halves and quarters.

We are required to introduce all these circumstances into a simple sentence.

I. We take the words in italics as the subject and predicate, *crime was facilitated*.

II. Attached to *crime* we find only one attribute, viz., in (c) the crime of *clipping the coin*. Attached to *was facilitated*, we find three adverbials, viz., in (a) (place), *in England*; in (b) (time), *in the early part of the reign of Edward I.*; in (d) (manner), *by the custom of cutting the silver penny*. In (e) we find an attribute to *custom*, viz., *sanctioned by law*. In (f) we find an adverbial to *cutting*, viz., *into halves and quarters*.

III. Arranging these elements one after the other, bringing together the nouns and attributes, the verbs and adverbs, which are co-related, we get,—

“The crime (of clipping the coin) was facilitated in England, in the early part of the reign of Edward I., by the custom (sanctioned by law) of cutting the silver penny (into halves and quarters).”

IV. As the occurrence of so many as three adverbials at the close of the sentence makes it cumbrous, we bring one of them (preferring that of *time*)* to the beginning, and thus get the complete and well-balanced sentence:—

* See “English Composition,” § 43, IV.

"In the early part of the reign of Edward I., the crime of clipping the coin was facilitated in England by the custom, sanctioned by law, of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters.

Let us next take *Complex* sentences, containing one principal predicate, and one or more subordinate predicates. As each clause in a complex sentence admits of analysis into the primary elements of a sentence, the data for each clause in synthesis might be stated with the same detail as in the case of the simple sentence given above. This, however, after sufficient practice has been given in the construction of simple sentences, is unnecessary, and would only complicate the exercise. It is better, therefore, to limit the attention, in the case of complex sentences, solely to the combining of clauses. Accordingly, in the data for the synthesis of complex sentences, the substance of each clause is stated as a simple sentence; and the pupil is required to combine these in accordance with certain prescribed relations of interdependence. In order to express these relations briefly, and to present them clearly to the eye, a system of analytic notation has been adopted.* The essential feature in that notation is, that each principal clause is indicated by a capital letter, and the subordinate clauses by corresponding small letters; the degree of subordination being further expressed by algebraic indices, while different clauses in the same degree are distinguished by co-efficients. Thus a^3 is dependent on a^2 , a^2 on a^1 , and a^1 on A; b^2 on b^1 , and b^1 on B; c^1 on C, &c.; while two or more clauses dependent on a^2 , for instance, are marked as $1a^2$, $2a^2$, $3a^2$, &c. Before proceeding to exemplify the application of this system to synthesis of complex sentences, we must premise—1st, that as in simple sentences we begin with the subject and predicate, so here we begin with the clause containing the principal subject and predicate; 2d, that we must be

* See "English Composition," §§ 17, 18.

careful to attach each subordinate clause as nearly as possible to the word which it explains, linking them together by the proper connectives,* to determine which is indeed the only point of real difficulty in the exercise.

In exemplification of this, let us now take a sentence at random from Goldsmith, and having broken it down into a series of simple propositions, endeavour from these elements to reconstruct it ;—

1a¹ (*substantive*). It was proper to sell our colt at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse.

A. My wife proposed this.

1a² (*attributive*). The colt was grown old.

2a² (*attributive*). A horse would carry single or double upon an occasion.

3a² (*attributive*). And a horse would make a pretty appearance at church.

4a² (*attributive*). Or a horse would make a pretty appearance on a visit.

2a¹ (*adverbial: reason*). We were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world.

I. We begin by writing down the principal clause (A) ; *My wife proposed*. In place of "this," we add the substantive clause (1a¹) as the object of "proposed,"—introducing it with its proper connective "that." *My wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse*. The next clause (1a²) is attributive to "colt;" we therefore introduce it immediately after that word : *our colt, which was grown old*. The next three clauses (2a², 3a², 4a²) are all attributive to "horse," and must therefore be connected with that word : *a horse which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit*. The only remaining clause (2a¹) gives the reason of all this, and must be introduced by "since," or "as." We thus get the complete sentence—

* See "English Composition," § 20.

"My wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt, which was grown old, at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse, which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit, as we were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world."

II. This arrangement of the sentence, though the natural one, is open to the objection that the last clause ($2a'$) is too far separated from the clause (A) on which it is immediately dependent,—no fewer than four other clauses coming between them. To rectify this, we may bring that adverbial clause to the beginning of the sentence,* and then we have it as Goldsmith originally wrote it:

"As we were now to hold up our heads a little higher in the world, my wife proposed that it was proper to sell our colt, which was grown old, at a neighbouring fair, and buy us a horse, which would carry single or double upon an occasion, and would make a pretty appearance at church or on a visit."

As *Compound* sentences consist merely of simple and complex clauses in combination, it is unnecessary to give separate examples of their treatment. The illustrations we have given will suffice to shew that this kind of exercise compels the pupil to attend to the construction of sentences and the arrangement of their parts in a way which, under the old-fashioned system of composition, was almost, if not altogether, unattainable. We can commend the exercise to teachers on other grounds. It will not only save them and their pupils much time and fruitless labour, but will be found to excite the interest of the latter in the same way as the working out of a problem in mathematics, or as the executing of a constructive puzzle amuses children of a younger growth. The exercise, too, enables them to feel their power all the more, that the result, if correct, is an intelligible whole. There is great utility, also, in the constancy

* See "English Composition," § 46, III.

with which the exercise keeps the pupil working upon a single sentence, until he has mastered its parts and their relations, and has given to it its most accurate as well as most elegant form. When this has been practised long enough to enable the pupil to understand the many nice points on which the excellence of a sentence, as to its construction, depends, then he will be able to undertake the writing of original sentences, the combining of these into paragraphs, and the composition, in the higher sense, of themes demanding continuous and concentrated thought.

W. S. D.

KEY TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

BOOK I.—PROSE.

(*The Corrections and Additions are Printed in Italics.*)

Exercise 1 (page 17).

1. *He contemplated the formation of a national institution*,—a design which has never been completed. 2. The honour of having been the first to welcome his Royal Highness *was highly esteemed by him*. 3. The author having suddenly died, *he* left his work unfinished, 4. No sooner was William seated on the throne, than *he seemed* to have lost all his former popularity. 5. He is taller, stronger, wiser (*than his friend*). 6. *It is alleged* that the king was ignorant, &c. 7. *Complete*. 8. The artist *suggests the present monument*, being of opinion that, &c. 9. *Complete*; if “which” be taken as an adjective for “these,” in which sense it is used by Addison and other authorities. 10. The most illustrious benefactors of the race *are* men who, &c. 11. *His position shewed the nation every phase of his character*, seeing that the varnish of power, &c. 12. *Complete*, but elliptical; the full construction being, “How much less *should he trust* in them that dwell,” &c.

Exercise 2 (page 18).

1. The girl sang *with sweetness*, or *in a sweet manner*, *with a sweet voice*, &c. 2. *To lie*, or *the practice of telling lies*, is one of the meanest of vices. 3. A mind *full of gratitude* loves to consider the bounties of Providence. 4. *To walk*, or *the habit of walking*, is conducive, &c. 5. Sol-

diers of great bravery fell, &c. 6. The husbandman's treasures are renewed year by year, or every year. 7. Cromwell acted with sternness and decision, &c. 8. To err is human; to forgive, divine. 9. Our being idle prevents our being truly happy. 10. The habit of delaying is at all times attended with danger. 11. His habit of being indolent was the cause of his ruin. 12. Leonidas fell covered with glory at Thermopylae.

Exercise 3 (page 18).

1. Persons who are quarrelsome (att.) are despised. 2. We manure the fields that we may make them fruitful (adv. purpose). 3. The man who is contented (att.), &c. 4. How he escaped (subs.) is a profound mystery. 5. Some persons believe that the planets are inhabited (subs.). 6. The appearance of a prince who possessed (att.) so much virtue, &c. 7. Philosophers who are truly wise (att.) are even rarer than scholars who are very learned (att.). 8. He answered contemptuously, since he believed (adv. reason) that he had been insulted (subs.). 9. No one doubts that the earth is round (subs.). 10. Whether he is guilty or innocent (subs.) is still uncertain. 11. When the sea had spent its fury (adv. time) it became calm. 12. When they saw so many of their townspeople fall (adv. time and cause) the people were exasperated, &c. 13. After the battle was concluded (adv. time) the general began, &c. 14. As soon as the barricade was forced (adv. time) the crowd rushed out.

Exercise 4 (page 18).

1. Descending from his throne, he ascended the scaffold, and said, "Live, incomparable pair" (compound): or, Descending from his throne and ascending the scaffold, he said, "Live, incomparable pair" (complex); or, and ascended, saying; or, he descended, and ascending, said. 2. Taking them into the garden one summer morning, and shewing them two young apple-trees, I said (complex): or, I took them, and shewed them, saying; or, I took them, and shewing them, said (compound). 3. The light infantry having joined the main body, the enemy retired, &c.: or, When the light infantry had joined, &c.: or, After the main body had been joined by the light infantry, the enemy retired, &c. (complex). 4. I will come to an explanation with you, if you only give me liberty to speak; or, I cannot come to an explanation with you unless (negative condition) you give me liberty to speak; or, I shall come to an explanation with you whenever you give me liberty to speak (com-

plex). 5. He could not be respected by his subjects, since he was a worthless man (complex) ; or, *So worthless a man* could not be respected by his subjects (simple). 6. *Had he not arrived* at that very moment, I should inevitably have perished (complex) ; or, *But for his arrival* at that very moment, I should inevitably have perished (simple). 7. Egypt is a fertile country, *being* annually *inundated* by the Nile, *which waters* it; and thus *receiving* the fertilising mud *brought* by the stream in its course, it derives a richness from the deposit which common culture could not produce (compound, with *two* principal predicates, instead of *five*). 8. Thomas à Becket, *having completed* his education abroad and *returned* to England, entered the church and rapidly rose to the grade of archdeacon (compound, with *two* principal predicates, instead of *four*) ; or, Thomas à Becket, *having entered* the church, *on his return* to England *after completing* his education abroad, rapidly rose to the grade of archdeacon (simple).

Exercise 5 (page 19).

1. *Walking* towards the bridge, he met, &c. 2. The member resumed his seat, *having spoken* (or *after speaking*) for two hours. 3. The ground is never frozen in Palestine, the cold *not being* severe. 4. The choice of a spot *uniting* everything *contributing* either to health or to luxury, did not require the partiality of a native. 5. There are many injuries *felt* by almost every man *without complaining*. 6. Socrates proved *virtue to be* its own reward. 7. Cromwell followed little events before *venturing* to follow great ones. 8. Darkness *having broken* away, and morning *dawning*, the town wore a strange aspect indeed. 9. *Having suppressed* (or, *after suppressing*) this conspiracy, he led, &c. 10. The ostrich cannot fly, *not having* wings in proportion to its body.

Exercise 6 (page 19).

1. Plato and Aristotle were great philosophers. 2. Death spares the rich as little as it forgets the poor. 3. In his family, in his office, and in public life, he was equally dignified and gentle. 4. The hyena is a fierce and solitary animal, found chiefly in the desolate parts of the torrid zone. 5. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the sacraments of the Christian Church. 6. The sun shines equally on the bad and on the good. 7. Lying is the most criminal of vices, as well as the meanest and most ridiculous. 8. Alfred, the wise and good, was not only a

great scholar, but one of the greatest kings whom the world has ever seen.

Exercise 7 (page 20).

1. Alexander the Great was the son of Philip of Macedon. 2. Twenty years have passed away since my visit to Italy. 3. Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died in 1329, after a reign of fifteen years. 4. Have you ever considered the wonderful structure of the human eye? 5. The general resolved to give battle to the enemy at dawn of day. 6. The master accused his clerk of forgery, and the judge sentenced him to be banished. 7. He resides in town during winter, and goes to the country in spring. 8. The earth, accompanied by the moon, moves round the sun in a year. 9. The ship set sail, the wind being favourable. 10. Bonaparte was imprisoned on St Helena for six years, where he died in 1821. 11. Cotton is imported from America, and more recently from India. 12. The signal having been given, the enemy began their attack. 13. The swallows disappear on the approach of winter. 14. The conversation was interrupted by the arrival of our guest. 15. The spire was struck by lightning during the night. 16. The maniac shot himself with a pistol. 17. He will overcome his present difficulties with time, and the forbearance of his friends. 18. The eye was made for seeing. 19. The captain set sail without waiting for the general. 20. The fort was abandoned on the failure of provisions. 21. Many men succeed with cleverness, but with perseverance even the stupid may triumph. 22. Churches are erected for the worship of God; and they are built of stone, that they may last long. 23. The children heard the thunder roll in the distance. 24. The ensign was taken prisoner, after a severe struggle.

Exercise 8 (page 21).

1. He had just completed his work, when the bell rang. 2. It was not known where he had been, until he had returned. 3. We are often so beset by temptation that we can hardly resist it. 4. The righteous shall flourish as the palm tree. 5. Government has offered a reward for the rebel, though there is little hope of his being captured. 6. He will succeed if he persevere. 7. He would have succeeded if he had persevered. 8. He will have succeeded before next May, if he follow my advice. 9. He will not succeed (neg.) if he do not take my advice; (aff.) if he take your advice. 10. He would not have succeeded (neg.) unless he

had taken my advice; (aff.) if he had taken your advice. 11. The evils of war are greater *as civilisation becomes higher.* 12. The evils of war are greater *than the good it effects.* 13. *Though his resources were small,* the king fitted out an expedition, *that he might oppose the pretensions of Louis.* 14. We are often liberal *rather because it pleases us,* than *because it is our duty.* 15. Honour thy father and mother, *that thy days may be long in the land, &c. (purpose).* 16. Man is born to trouble, *as the sparks fly upwards (likeness).* 17. I would not grant his request, *though he offered many inducements (concession); or, because he had disappointed me formerly (reason); or, until he had promised to keep the matter secret (time).* 18. I shall remain, *if you will allow me (condition); or, unless I am forbidden (neg. cond.): or, where I am (place); or, until I am called away (time); or, since you have ordered it (cause).* 19. He failed to attract notice, *though he made every effort (concess.); or, so long as he remained silent (time); or, until he changed his position (time), &c., &c.*

Exercise 9 (page 21).

1. The *adherents* of the Reformation declared that nothing could be more *foolish* than to conceal, in a *dead language*, the word of God itself; and thus to *frustrate* the *divine purpose*, which, in order to universal salvation, had *proclaimed* that *healthful doctrine* to all nations; that if this *custom* were not very absurd, the artifice at least was very gross, and *shewed* a consciousness that the glosses and traditions of the clergy were in *complete antagonism* to the original text *inspired by God himself*; that it was now *requisite* for the people, so long abused by *unwarrantable assumptions*, to see with their own eyes, and to examine whether the *pretensions of the clergy* were based on that *deed* which was *universally admitted* to be of *divine origin*.

2. As they advanced, the *signs* of approaching land seemed to be *surer*, and raised hope in proportion. The birds began to appear in flocks, *flying* for the south-west. Columbus, *after the example* of the Portuguese sailors, who had been *led* in several of their *expeditions* by the motion of birds, *changed his line* from due west towards that quarter whither they *directed their course*. But after *continuing* for several days in this new direction, *still unsuccessfully*, having *descried* nothing during thirty days but the sea and the sky, the hopes of his companions *sank* faster than they had risen; their fears *reappeared* with additional *vigour*; impatience, rage, despair, *were depicted* on every face. All sense of sub-

mission was lost. The officers, who had hitherto *sided with* Columbus, and supported his authority, now *joined their inferiors*; they assembled *riotously* on the deck, *remonstrated* with their commander, *added threats* to their expostulations, and *demandd of* him instantly to *change his course and again make for* Europe.

Exercise 10 (page 22).

A. 1. As usual, he had that morning laid his books on the table in his study. 2. I shall never while I live consent to such proposals. 3. In the vegetable world, many changes, though we are not observant of them, are now taking place under our immediate notice. 4. To be compelled to live, not only in a cold uncultivated country, but also among a barbarous people, must have been felt as a calamity by those accustomed to the civilisation and the warm sun of Italy. 5. While dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, let us not conclude that we are secure, unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them. 6. My fields you may set on fire; my children you may give to the sword; myself you may drive forth a houseless, childless beggar, and load with the fetters of slavery: but the hatred I feel to your oppression, conquer you never can. 7. Taking advantage of the king's indolent disposition, Gloucester meanwhile resumed his plots and cabals. 8. It is of no small moment, in all speculations upon men and human affairs, to distinguish things of accident from permanent causes. 9. In laying the foundations of new streets and squares at Bath, the remains of two temples and of a number of statues have been dug up.

B.* 1. Though undistinguished by wealth or dignity from the crowd, he is blest who dwells secure where man, fierce by nature, has laid his fierceness aside, having learnt the arts and manners of civil life, though (he is) slow to learn (them).

2. Many an evening, returning in solitude from that bleak tenement to his distant home, he saw the hills grow larger in the darkness; all alone, he beheld the stars come out above his head, and, with no one near in whom he might confess the things he saw, travelled through the wood.

3. Some feelings with less in them of earth than of heaven are given to mortals; and if there be a human tear (which is) clear and refined from passion's dross,—a tear so meek and so limpid (that) it would not

* Exercise 11 in 1st Edition.

stain an angel's cheek,—it is that which is shed upon a duteous daughter's head by a pious father.

4. Whether want of skill is more apparent in writing or in judging ill, it is hard to say; but to tire our patience is a less dangerous offence than to mislead our sense. A few err in the former, in the latter many; for one who writes amiss, ten censure wrong.

5. The pain of death denounced (upon you) deterred you not from achieving *that* knowledge of good and evil *which* might lead to happier life; how just *that you should know* the good! and if what is evil be real, why should you not know it, *that thereby* ye may the more easily shun it? God therefore cannot hurt you, and be just; *and if he does what is not just, he is not God; and not being God, he cannot (expect to) be feared or obeyed.* Your fear itself removes the fear of death.

6. I resolved not to defer to satisfy the sharp desire I had of *tasting* those fair apples: so keenly was I urged by these powerful persuaders, hunger and thirst, at once quickened at the scent of that alluring fruit.

7. But I expected not to hear that thou shouldst doubt my firmness to God or thee, because we have a foe *who* may tempt it. Thou fearest not his violence, since it is such as we who are not capable of death or pain, either cannot receive or can repel.

8. They heard and were abashed; and up they sprung upon the wing, as men *who are* wont to watch rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake, when *they are* found sleeping on duty by *him* whom they dread.

9. If you would consider the true cause why all these fires and gliding ghosts *appear*; why birds and beasts *turn from* their quality and kind; why old men, fools, and children calculate; why all these things change their natures and pre-formed faculties from their ordinance to monstrous quality: you shall find that heaven hath infused them with these spirits *in order* to make them instruments of fear and warning unto some monstrous state.

10. I am nothing jealous that you do love me; I have some aim what you would work me to; I shall hereafter recount how I have thought of this, and of these times: *but*, if I might entreat you with love, I would not for the present be any further moved.

Exercise 11 (page 25).*

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said *that* there *was* no commodity

* Exercise 12 in 1st Edition.

of more universal use than paper. It *was* a great error to suppose, as *his* right honourable friend *had* supposed, that paper *was* consumed exclusively by the rich.

2. The rich no doubt *were* the largest consumers for writing purposes; but paper *was* consumed to an enormous extent by the poor, who *could* scarcely purchase a single article of daily consumption which *was* not wrapped in paper that *enhanced* its price.

3. Yes, *he repeated*, that *enhanced* its price,—not in the same degree, *he admitted*, as the paper consumed by the rich, who *used* the better sorts of writing paper, and finely printed books, that *were* taxed at the rate of 8, 4, and 5 *per cent*.

4. Mr Macaulay said that *he was* so sensible of the kindness with which the House *had* listened to *him*, that *he* would not detain *them* longer. *He would* only say that if the measure before *them* should pass, and should produce one-tenth part of the evil which it *was* calculated to produce, and which *he* fully expected it to produce, there *would* soon be a remedy, though of a very objectionable kind.

5. Mr Macaulay continued, that *he* could scarcely believe *his* ears when *he* heard that part of *their* plan condemned in another place. *He would* have thought that *it should* have been received with peculiar favour in that quarter where it *had* met with the most severe condemnation. What at present *was* the case? If the supreme Court and the Government *differed* on a question of jurisdiction, or on a question of legislation, within the towns which *were* the seats of Government, there *was* absolutely no umpire but the imperial Parliament.

6. Mr Pitt said that the atrocious crime of being a young man which the honourable gentleman *had* with such spirit and decency charged upon *him*, *he would* attempt neither to palliate nor to deny; but *would* content *himself* with wishing that *he might be* one of those whose follies cease* with their youth, and not of that number who are* ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth *could* be imputed to any man as a reproach, *he would* not assume the province of determining; but surely age *might* become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it *brought* *had* passed away without improvement, and vice *appeared* to prevail where the passions *had* subsided.

7. Mr Brougham said that *he trusted himself* once more in *their* faithful hands, *he flung himself* again on *their* protection; *he called* aloud to

* These verbs are not changed, because they are general statements,—descriptions of classes which may still exist.

them to bear *their own cause in their hearts*. *He* implored of *them* to come forward in *their own defence*,—for the sake of *that vast town and its people*,—for the salvation of the middle and lower orders,—for the whole industrious part of the whole country. *He entreated them by their love of peace*, by *their hatred of oppression*, by *their weariness of burdensome and useless taxation*; by yet another appeal, to which those must lend an ear who *had been deaf to all the rest*,—*he asked it for their families, for their infants*, if they would avoid such a winter as the last. *It was coming fast upon them*; already it was near at hand. Yet a few short weeks, and *they might be in the midst of those unspeakable miseries*, the recollection of which now rent *their very souls*.

8. The slightest insult to a merchant, or the captain of the smallest naval craft, *had been enough to rouse their ancestors to war*; what then ought to *have been their indignation* at the simultaneous butchery of so many thousand Roman citizens at the bidding of *that tyrant*? Corinth, the brightest luminary of Greece, *had been threatened with extinction*, merely for having given a somewhat haughty reception to *their ambassadors*; and *would they allow impunity to a despot who had dared to subject to the chain and to the scourge, and at last to a death of excruciating torture, a consular ambassador of the Roman people*? *Their ancestors would not have brooked the slightest infringement of the liberty of a Roman citizen, and would they not avenge his blood*?

Exercise 12 (page 27).*

1. Mr Canning said, "The end which *I have* always had in view as the legitimate object of pursuit to a British statesman *I can* describe in one word. The language of the philosopher *is* diffusely benevolent. It *professes* the amelioration of the lot of all mankind. *I hope* that my heart *beats* as high towards other nations of the earth as that of any one who *vaunts* his philanthropy; but *I am* contented to confess that the main object of my contemplation *is* the interest of England."

2. "The temper and character," said Mr Burke, "which *prevail* in our colonies *are*, *I am* afraid, unalterable by any human art. *You cannot, I fear*, falsify the pedigree of that fierce people, and persuade them that they *are* not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom *circulates*. The language in which they *will* hear you tell them this tale *will* detect the imposition; *your* speech would betray you. An Englishman *is* the most unfit person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery."

* Exercise 13 in 1st Edition.

3. In his speech at the trial of Warren Hastings, Mr Sheridan said, "Whilst *I point* out the prisoner at the bar as a proper object of punishment, *I beg* leave to observe that *I do* not wish to turn the sword of justice against that man, merely because an example ought to be made. Such a wish *is* as far from *my* heart as it *is* incompatible with equity and justice. If *I call* for justice upon Mr Hastings, it *is* because *I think* him a great delinquent, and the greatest of all those who, by their rapacity and oppression, *have* brought ruin on the natives of India, and disgrace upon the inhabitants of Great Britain. Whilst *I call* for justice upon the prisoner, *I wish* also to do him justice."

4. Sir Robert Peel, addressing the students of the University of Glasgow, said, "*Did I say* that *you* could command success without difficulty? No; difficulty *is* the condition of success. 'Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.' *These are* the memorable words of the first of philosophic statesmen, the illustrious Edmund Burke. *Enter then* into the amicable conflict with difficulty. Whenever *you encounter* it, do not turn aside; do not say, there is a lion in the path; but resolve upon mastering it: and every successive triumph *will* inspire *you* with that confidence in *yourselves*, that habit of victory, which *will* make future conquests easy."

5. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton said, "*I now proceed* to impress on *you* the importance of classical studies. *I shall* endeavour to avoid the set phrases of declamatory panegyric which the subject too commonly *provokes*. But if those studies *appear* to *you* cold and tedious, the fault *is* in the languor with which they *are* approached. *Do you* think that the statue of ancient art was but a lifeless marble? *Then* animate it with *your own* young breath, and instantly it *lives* and *glows*. Greek literature, if it *serves you* with nothing else, *will* excite *your* curiosity as the picture of a wondrous state of civilisation, which, in its peculiar phases, the world *can* never see again, and yet from which every succeeding state of civilisation *has* borrowed its liveliest touches."

6. Addison wrote in the *Spectator*, "When *I look* upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in *me*; when *I read* the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire *goes* out; when *I meet* with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, *my heart melts* with compassion; when *I see* the tomb of the parents themselves, *I consider* the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when *I see* kings

lying by those who deposed them, when *I consider* rival wits laid side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, *I reflect* with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind."

7. Lord John Russell said, "*I wish in this discussion to observe that respect which is due to the ruler of France. He has deserved well of England, he has deserved well of Europe, as a sovereign who has consulted the interests and the balance of power, both in wars and in treaties. Of the government of France this is not the place to speak; nor am I, a member of this house, the person to speak of it. For my part, when I find that the French people are contented with their own government, and that that government gives a promise of stability, I am willing to respect their choice. It is for the French people to consider on what conditions they will be ruled, and what internal form their government shall assume.*"

8. Mamerus Æmilius, the dictator [A.U.C. 321], having summoned a meeting, said, "The immortal gods *have* undertaken that the public affairs *shall* be carried on abroad, and that all things *shall* remain in security; and, in regard to whatever is required to be done at home, *I myself will* consult for the liberty of the Roman people. The most effectual protection of it, however, *is* that offices of great power *shall* not be of long duration, and that a limit of time *shall* be set to those whose jurisdiction *cannot* be limited. Other offices *are* annual, but the censorship *is* quinquennial. It *is* a serious matter to live in subjection to the same persons throughout so many years, in a great part of the affairs of life. *I* therefore *propose* a law, to the effect that the censorship *shall* not be held longer than a year and a half."—*Livy*, IV. 24.

Exercise 13 (page 82).

1. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, *I saw* the queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles.

2. *Rome*, by the power of superstition, once more *ruled* over the prostrate nations.

3. At the suggestion of Ireton, *Cromwell called* a council of his chief officers, at Windsor, to deliberate concerning the settlement of the nation, and to determine the future disposal of the king's person.

4. After quelling certain disturbances excited by Githa, king Harold's mother, in the west of England, and building a fortress to overawe the city of Exeter, *William returned* to Winchester.

5. *Malcolm*, king of Scotland, having come too late to support his confederates, *was constrained* to retire.

6. Shortly after the execution of the Earl of Kent, the *Earl of Lancaster* was, at the instigation of Mortimer, *thrown* into prison, on pretence of his having assented to a conspiracy to restore Edward II.

7. The insurrection on behalf of *Edgar Atheling*, the Saxon heir to the throne, having failed, *he*, with his followers, again *sought* a retreat in Scotland from the pursuit of his enemies.

8. In 1294, the *king* of England *gained* a decisive victory over the Scots near Dunbar, on the east coast of Scotland.

9. Shortly after the accession of James I., a double conspiracy to subvert the government was discovered.

10. *The one plot*, called the MAIN—and said to have been chiefly conducted by Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham—*consisted* of a plan to place Arabella Stuart, the king's cousin, on the throne, with the assistance of the Spanish government.

11. *The other plot*, called the BYE, the Surprise, or the Surprising Treason, and led by Broke, brother of Lord Cobham, and by Sir Griffin Markham—*was a design* to surprise and imprison the king, and to remodel the government.

12. *Broke*, being thus engaged in both plots, *formed* the connecting link between them.

13. Their designs coming to the ears of Secretary Cecil, *the conspirators were arrested*.

14. *Raleigh*, though reprieved, *remained* in confinement many years afterwards.

15. *Edward*, having subdued the Scots, *returned* into England with his victorious army, carrying along with him the coronation stone of the Scottish kings as a trophy of his victory, and leaving behind him Earl Warrene as governor of Scotland.

16. *Warrene* having suddenly entered Scotland with an army of forty thousand men, collected in the north of England, *was defeated* with great slaughter by Wallace, at Cumbuskenneth, near Stirling.

17. At the commencement of the French war in 1513, *Sir Edward Howard*, the English admiral, *was slain* in attempting to cut six French galleys out of the port of Conquet with only two vessels.

18. *Henry VII.*, the founder of the Tudor dynasty, *died* of a consumption, at his favourite palace of Richmond, on the 25th of April 1509, after a reign of 23 years and 8 months, and in the fifty-second year of his age.

19. The Bishop of Tournay being dead, king *Henry VIII.*, on the surrender of that place in 1518, *bestowed* the administration of the see, with all its revenues, upon his favourite, Wolsey.

20. The *pride* of Wolsey *was* about this time further *increased* by his being invested with the legatine power, together with the right of visiting all the clergy and monasteries in England, and even of suspending all the laws of the church during a twelvemonth.

21. In the early part of the reign of Edward I., the *crime* of clipping the coin *was facilitated* in England by the custom, sanctioned by the laws, of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters.

22. The European *nations*, first cemented into a whole by the conquests of the Romans, afterwards *derived* a still firmer bond of union from their common Christianity.

23. The profuse *magnificence* displayed by the nobility both of France and England on the occasion of the meeting of Henry and Francis in 1520, *has given* to the place of interview the name of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

24. The religious *disputes* between the church party and the Puritans *induced* James, in 1604, to call a conference at Hampton Court, on pretence of finding expedients to reconcile both parties.

25. *Mary*, seizing the opportunity of Wyatt's rebellion, and hoping to involve her sister Elizabeth in some appearance of guilt, *ordered* her to be committed to the Tower, and to be strictly examined by the Council.

Exercise 14 (page 87).

1. Age, that lessens the enjoyment of life, increases the desire of living.

2. When the people learned that the king had broken off both treaties, they celebrated their triumph by bonfires and public rejoicings.

3. I must own, I have such an indifferent opinion of the vulgar, that I am ever led to suspect that merit which raises their shout.

4. History has frequently taught me that the head which has this day grown giddy with the roar of the million, has the very next been fixed upon a pole.

5. The variation of the needle, which is now familiar, though it still remains one of the mysteries of nature, into the cause of which the sagacity of man hath not been able to penetrate, filled the companions of Columbus with terror.

6. Though Napoleon had got command of the press, the tribune, and the pulpit, and nobody could either write an attack upon him, or make a public speech in opposition, there were thousands of living gazettes in all the villages of France, who uttered curses, not loud but deep.

7. Nothing is more false than that despotism is the constitution of any country in Asia that we are acquainted with.

8. As Alexander VI. was entering a little town, in the neighbourhood of Rome, which had just been evacuated by the enemy, he perceived the townsmen busy in the market-place in pulling down from a gibbet a figure which had been designed to represent himself.

9. When Parliament was summoned in 1626, Charles, by a stretch of prerogative, gave orders that the customary writ should not be sent to the Earl of Bristol, who, while Spanish ambassador, had mortally offended Buckingham, the king's favourite, in the affair of the Spanish marriage, and was consequently obnoxious to Charles.

10. He lays it down as a rule, that despotism is the genuine constitution of India; that a disposition to rebellion in the subject or dependent prince is the necessary effect of this despotism; and that jealousy and its consequences naturally arise on the part of the sovereign; that the government is everything and the subject nothing; that the great landed men are in a mean and degraded state, and subject to many evils.

11. If he violates the most solemn engagements; if he oppresses, extorts, and robs; if he imprisons, confiscates, banishes, at his sole will and pleasure: when we accuse him for his ill-treatment of the people committed to him as a sacred trust, his defence is, "To be robbed, violated, oppressed, is their privilege—let the constitution of their country answer for it."

12. To men rightly taught, these ruling principles, which, in the opinion of such men as I have mentioned, have no substantial existence, are in truth everything, and all in all.

13. It is a celebrated thought of Socrates, that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those who now think themselves the most unhappy, would prefer the share they are already possessed of, before that which would fall to them by such a division.

14. The tyranny which, on every favourable moment, was breaking through all barriers would have rioted without control, if, when the people were poor and disunited, the nobility had not been free and brave.

15. Though private wars did not originate in the feudal custom, it is impossible to doubt that they were perpetuated by so convenient a custom, which indeed owed its universal establishment to no other cause.

16. I hold that the paramount end of liberal study is the development of the student's mind, and that knowledge is principally useful as a means of determining the faculties to that exercise through which this development is accomplished.

17. Having given a definition of psychology, or the philosophy of mind, in which I endeavoured to comprise a variety of expressions, the explanation of which might smooth the way in our subsequent progress, I was engaged during my last lecture in illustrating the principle, that all our knowledge of mind and matter is merely relative.

18. The great end for which all the rites of religion seem to be instituted, is the perpetual renovation of the motives to virtue, by the contemplation of its excellence and its necessity, which, in proportion as they are more frequently and more willingly revolved, gain a more forcible and permanent influence, till in time they become the reigning ideas, the standing principles of action, and the test by which everything proposed to the judgment is rejected or approved.

19. If we are to arrange events according to their probable connection, we may believe that, after David had been driven away from Saul, and his life had been several times attempted, Samuel ventured on the solemn step of anointing him king.

20. Though the fame of this princess has surmounted the prejudices both of faction and of bigotry, yet it lies exposed to another prejudice, more endurable, because more natural, and which is capable of exalting beyond measure, or of diminishing, the lustre of her character, according to the different views in which we survey her.

Exercise 15 (page 42).

1. If the great could be taught any lesson, this might serve to teach them upon how weak a foundation their glory stands which is built upon popular applause; for, as such praise what seems like merit, they as quickly condemn what has only the appearance of guilt.—*Goldsmith*.

2. We see many stars with the help of our glasses which we do not discern with our naked eyes; and the finer our telescopes are, the more still are our discoveries.—*Addison*.

3. If I accomplish the present task but imperfectly, I may at least

plead in excuse that it has not been previously attempted; and therefore I request that you will view what I am to state to you on this subject, rather as the outline of a course of reasoning, than as anything pretending to finished argument.—*Hamilton*.

4. If you would gain the favour of the Deity, you must be at the pains of worshipping him; if the friendship of good men, you must study to oblige them; if you would be honoured by your country, you must take care to serve it: in short, if you would be eminent in war or peace, you must become master of all the qualifications that can make you so.—*Addison*.

5. As Sir Roger is landlord to the whole congregation, he keeps them in very good order; for if by chance he has been surprised into a good nap at a sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and if he sees any body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his servants to them.—*Spectator*.

6. Sir Roger has likewise added six pounds a-year to the clerk's place; and, that he may encourage the young fellows to make themselves perfect in the church service, has promised, upon the death of the present incumbent, who is very old, to bestow it according to merit.—*Spectator*.

7. We have great deference for public opinion, and readily admit that nothing but what is good can be permanently popular.—*Jeffrey*.

8. He (Johnson) had seen and felt so much of sharp misery, that he was not affected by paltry vexations; and he seemed to think that everybody ought to be as much hardened to these vexations as himself.—*Macaulay*.

9. I at first kept my usual silence; but upon the knight's conjuring me to tell him whether it was not more like himself than a Saracen, I composed my countenance in the best manner I could, and replied, that much might be said on both sides.—*Spectator*.

10. The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind: but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it.—*S. Johnson*, to Lord Chesterfield.

11. We blush for the imprudence and rudeness of another, though he himself appears to have no sense of the impropriety of his own behaviour; for we cannot help feeling with what confusion we ourselves should be overwhelmed, did we behave in so absurd a manner.—*Adam Smith*.

12. If providence only intended you to write posies for rings, and mottoes for twelfth-cakes, keep to posies and mottoes: a good motto for a twelfth-cake is more respectable than a villanous epic poem in twelve books.—*Sydney Smith*.

13. The sentinels who endeavoured to prevent the people from trespassing upon the parapet were wedged among the crowd; and an officer who, not very prudently upon such an occasion, ordered them to drive the people down with their bayonets, was compelled speedily to retreat; for the people would not be debarred from gazing, till the last moment, upon the hero*—the darling hero of England!—*Southey*.

14. So multiplied are the modes of intellectual enjoyment in modern times, that the choice is absolutely distracted; and in a boundless theatre of pleasures, to be had at little or no cost of intellectual activity, it would be marvellous indeed if any considerable audience could be found for an exhibition† which presupposes a state of tense exertion on the part both of auditor and performer.—*De Quincey*.

15. Whenever we cordially congratulate our friends,—which, however, to the disgrace of human nature, we do but seldom—their joy literally becomes our joy; we are, for the moment, as happy as they are; our heart swells and overflows with real pleasure; joy and complacency sparkle from our eyes, and animate every feature of our countenance and every gesture of our body.—*Adam Smith*.

16. While the blow is coming, we prepare to meet it; we think to ward off or break its force; we arm ourselves with patience to endure what cannot be avoided; we agitate ourselves with fifty needless alarms about it: but when the blow is struck, the pang is over; the struggle is no longer necessary, and we cease to harass or torment ourselves about it more than we can help.—*Hazlitt*.

17. A war is just (against the wrong-doer‡) when reparation for wrong cannot otherwise be obtained; but it is then only conformable to all the principles of morality, when it is not likely to expose the nation by whom it is levied to greater evils than it professes to avert, and when it does not inflict on the nation which has done the wrong sufferings altogether disproportioned to the extent of the injury.—*Mackintosh*.

18. The early discovery of the spirit of his followers taught Columbus that he must be prepared to struggle, not only with unavoidable diffi-

* Nelson.

† That of the Rhetorician.

‡ Omitted in Exercise.

culties which might be expected from the nature of his undertaking, but with such as were likely to arise from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command; and he believed that the art of governing the minds of men would be no less requisite for accomplishing the discoveries which he had in view, than naval skill and undaunted courage.—*Robertson*.

19. A person who looked on the waters only for a moment might fancy that they were retiring; or a person that looked on them only for five minutes might fancy that they were rushing capriciously to and fro; but when he keeps his eye on them for a quarter of an hour, and sees one sea-mark disappear after another, it is impossible for him to doubt of the general direction in which the ocean is moved.—*Macaulay*.

20. From a consideration of these facts, it seems reasonable to conclude, that in sleep these operations of the mind are suspended which depend on volition; for if it be certain that before we fall asleep we must withhold, as much as we are able, the exercise of all our different powers, it is scarcely to be imagined that, as soon as sleep commences, the powers should again begin to be exerted.—*Dugald Stewart*.

Exercise 16 (page 48).

1. Social reformers assert that our deficiencies in this respect are being gradually *removed*.

2. The king's *solicitude* was great, but the minister's devotion was greater.

3. Shortly before the fire, the librarian had lent to different people a *number* of the most valuable books.

4. The circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey, the telescope *was invented* by Galileo, and the steam-engine by Savery, Newcomen, and Watt.

5. Henry, who had been from his youth *a friend* of the Church of Rome, wrote a book in Latin against the principles of Luther.

6. There *was* one unfortunate circumstance which blasted all these *hopes*.

7. Many men think *more unfavourably* than they speak.

8. Many people believe that there are good grounds for questioning the *genuineness* of Ossian's poems.

9. I *agree* with you that his character is *unexceptionable*.

10. He would not *resign* his claims to the property without an effort; but after a long struggle he was compelled to *relinquish* his object.

11. Many sons have been observed to *inherit* the habits of their fathers.

12. The attempt, however laudable, was found to be *fruitless*.

13. He is an *elegant* scholar, and has a *handsome* face.

14. If I am exposed to *perpetual* interruptions, I cannot pursue a *continuous* train of thought.

15. *His* virtuous youth promised a prosperous manhood.

16. One of the first masters *taught* him French.

17. The physician's conduct on that occasion struck me as being very *objectionable*; and one whose practice so plainly contradicts his profession must be pronounced *inconsistent*.

18. The intercourse of nations is beneficially felt in *its* influence upon opinion and the progress of society.

19. He who *revealeth* secrets seldom makes friends.

20. The noble Lord has spent the best years of his life in *forwarding* plans intended to *promote* the welfare of mankind.

Exercise 17 (page 48).

1. "Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth, as to the reality of the thing, affirm a perfect *coincidence* between truth and goodness."—*South*.

"By a strange *coincidence* we again arrived at the same place, at the same time."—*Anon*.

2. "It ought to be the first *endeavour* of a writer to distinguish nature from custom."—*Rambler*.

3. "He did not blush to offer as an original work a *servile* imitation of a foreign production."—*Anon*.

4. "A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems."—*Pope*.

5. "Commonly, also, satirical taunts owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers," &c.—*Barron*.

6. "So *sanguine* were their hopes of success, that they neglected the most ordinary precautions, and left their rear exposed to the enemy."—*Anon*.

Exercise 20 (page 49).

(The words to be omitted are enclosed in brackets.)

1. The author could now regard his (future) prospects with (the most) entire satisfaction.
2. Unable to declare the use (or service) of all things in this universe, we are yet assured of the (certain) perfection of all.
3. There is no such thing in England that I know as persecution for opinion (sentiment, or thought).
4. They were bold (and fearless) in their civil dissensions, and ready (to proceed to extremities, and) to carry their debates to the decision of force.
5. He was a great traveller, and an equally great reader (of books), by which means he was acquainted with nearly all the continents (islands and peninsulas) into which the land on (the surface of) the globe is divided.
6. Almost all difficulties may be overcome by industry (for it is a common saying, that perseverance overcometh difficulties).
7. Individual men stood distinguished by their person and spirit (and vigour), not by the valuation of their estates or their rank (of their birth).
8. Not even when he had reached (and attained to) the (highest) summit of his (ambitious) aspirations, was he satisfied that his career was (perfectly) completed.
9. In his retirement he gave himself up to the allurements of science and literature (and books).
10. Were men omniscient, then would they be as gods (which certainly they are not, therefore they do not know all things).
11. The very first discovery of it strikes the mind with inward joy (and spreads delight through all its faculties).
12. Never did Atticus succeed better in gaining the (universal) love and esteem of all men.
13. Those who duly inform the faculties in the search of truth, take especial care to weed out of their minds (and extirpate) all such notions.

Exercise 21 (page 51).

1. Surely *it is* one of the most perfect buildings within the compass of London.

2. A long time must be spent in learning the business of a watch-maker or of a surgeon, before a man acquire enough skill to practise.

3. Such were the men and *such the* principles for which they resolved to do battle, not by words, but *by* force of arms.

4. The faith he professed, and of *which he* became an apostle, was not his invention.

5. If man be a little, shortlived, contemptible animal, it was not their saying it *that* made him so.

6. Euphranon, who had never met with any of this species or sect of men, and *with* but little of their writings, shewed a great desire to know their principles.

7. *The gateway is* as to a fortified place; then *comes* a spacious court, like the square of a city; broad staircases, passages to interior courts, *follow*; *there are* fronts of stately architecture all round.

8. He stuck to the recantation he had made at his trial, declaring *that* he wished *that* all *who were* embarked in the same cause might meet the same fate.

9. Men of greatest learning have spent their time in finding out the dimensions and even *the* weight of the planets.

10. The evils of failure are greater in civil than *in* foreign war.

11. Explain *this to me*.

12. Diversity of opinions about a thing doth not hinder (but) *that the* thing may be, and *that* one of the opinions concerning it *may be* true.

13. There are many things *which* we every day see others unable to perform, and *which* perhaps *we* have even miscarried ourselves in attempting; and yet *which we* can hardly allow to be difficult.

14. *He was* a true commander of men.

Exercise 22 (page 52).

1. The old man *worships* prudence, the young man *trusts* himself to *high-mindedness* and chance. The young man who *means* no evil believes that none is *meant*, and therefore acts with openness and candour; but his father, having *borne* the *ills* of fraud, is *driven* to suspect, and too often *led* to practise it. Age looks with anger on the *rashness* of youth, and youth with contempt on the *distrust* of age.

2. Columbus was fully sensible of his perilous situation. He had *seen* with great *misgivings* the fatal *working* of ignorance and of fear in *breeding* disaffection among his crew, and felt that it was now *ready* to burst out into open mutiny. He *kept*, however, perfect presence of

mind. He *made a show of being* ignorant of their plots. Notwithstanding the *restlessness* and *care* of his own mind, he appeared with a cheerful countenance, like a man *gladdened* with the progress he had made, and *hopeful* of success.

3. Those who in the evening had *laughed at* the folly of their friends, were the most eager the ensuing day to tread in their footsteps. The ignorance which *enlarged* the hopes *lessened* the perils of the *undertaking*. Since the Turkish conquest, the paths of pilgrimage were *washed out*; and such was the stupidity of the people, that at the sight of the first city or castle beyond the *bounds* of their knowledge, they were ready to *ask* whether that was not the Jerusalem, the *end* and object of their labours.

4. It is from the same *mad outlandish* vanity that this, the *raging* Socrates of the National Assembly, was *driven* to publish a mad confession of his mad faults, and to *try* a new *kind* of glory, from bringing to light the *dark* and vulgar vices which we know may sometimes be *blended* with *great powers*. He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is *ravenous of all things*.

5. The frequent *turns* and *thwartings* of fortune which nations have *met with* on that very ground where the arts have *thriven*, are probably the effects of a busy, inventive, and *many-sided* spirit, by which men have carried every national pursuit to extremes. They have *raised* the fabric of despotic empire to its greatest height where they had best *understood* the *groundwork* of freedom. They perished in the flames which they themselves had *kindled*; and they only, perhaps, were capable of *showing* alternately the greatest *forwardness* or the lowest *wickedness* to which the human mind can be brought.

6. Ice is only water *frozen* by the *coldness* of the air, whereby it *gets* no new form, but rather a *hardness* or *settling* of its *wetness*, and *loseth* not its essence but *state of wateriness*. Neither doth there anything *rightly freeze* but water or watery *wetness*; for the *hardening* of quicksilver is properly *settling*; that of milk, *curdling*; and that of oil and fatty bodies, only *thickening*.

Exercise 23 (page 58).

1. Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, whom *on every opportunity* he praised through *his whole life* with unvaried liberality; and perhaps his character may be *illustrated* if *he be compared with his master*.

2. His mind had a larger range, and he collects his illustrative figures from a *wider area* of knowledge.
3. The first desires of the savage are merely to gratify appetite.
4. The wonders of the universe *fascinate* but little a being *occupied with* the necessities of each day, and *anxious about* a precarious subsistence.
5. To walk along the *beach at low water*, or to *recline upon* a rock when the *tide is full*, may raise the *intellect of man to its* highest exercise.
- 6 The *study of geography* is both profitable and *delightful*.
7. *Sinecures* are in reality nothing but *charities*.
8. When they could no longer enjoy freedom at home, they *emigrated to the West*.

Exercise 24 (page 54).

1. That day has been well spent which enables one to say at *its* close, "This day has not been lost."
2. He turned a scornful glance towards the left of the House, and then *retired abruptly*.
3. He is hardly trustworthy who, after forsaking his friends, calumniates *them*.
4. Our expectations are frequently disappointed; for we *anticipate* greater happiness than experience authorises.
5. That we see but in part, and know but in part, might instruct the proudest esteemer *of himself* how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
6. In this we may see why some men of study and thought, that reason aright and are lovers of truth, do make no great advances in their discoveries of it.
7. The *fact* is, that error and truth are uncertainly blended in their minds.
8. Let the enlargement of your knowledge be one constant view and design in life, since there is no time, or place, or engagement which excludes us from this method of improvement.
9. Having ascended the mountain to *enjoy* the extensive prospect, we found that *it* exceeded our highest expectations.

Exercise 25 (page 55).

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Metaphor. | 3. Simile. |
| 2. Simile. | 4. Metaphor. |

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 5. Simile. | 9. Simile. |
| 6. Metaphor. | 10. Metaphor. |
| 7. Simile. | 11. Metaphor. |
| 8. Metaphor. | 12. Simile. |

Exercise 27 (page 56).

1. The Assyrian wolf came down on the fold.
2. The sun of charity brightens every object on which it shines.
3. The diamond of virtue shines the more brightly the more it is rubbed.
4. The dew of benevolence, falling silently and unobserved, seeks not to attract attention, but to do good.
5. The sun of religion presents a bright side to every object which is not wholly buried in earth.
6. The storm and the sunshine of life often arise from the same source.
7. New honours fit not till they are worn.
8. She never told her love, but let the worm of concealment feed on the bud of her damask cheek.

Exercise 28 (page 57).

1. He is *the head* of his profession.
2. There are scenes in nature which *smile upon us* whether we are sad or cheerful.
3. The ship *ploughed the deep*.
4. *Time's tread* is little observed.
5. His happiness *was at its full tide*.
6. *Death fears* the rich as little as he *pities* the poor.
7. Vice is *the parent* of misery.
8. *The flower* of the Scottish nobility fell around their king at Flodden.
9. Perfect taste knows how to *weed* nature and art, without *degrading* the former.

Exercise 29 (page 58).

1. Metonymy; *grave* for death.
2. Metonymy; *sceptre* for royalty.

3. Synecdoche; *hands* for workers.
4. Metonymy; *country* for inhabitants, *sword* for war.
5. Synecdoche; *lilies* for vegetable nature.
6. Synecdoche; *breast* for body.
7. Metonymy; *Demosthenes* for his works, *Homer* for his works; *gun* and *rod* for shooting and fishing.
8. Metonymy; *city* for citizens.
9. Synecdoche; *winters* for years.
10. Metonymy; *purple* for imperial authority.
11. Metonymy; *church* for the clerical profession, *bar* for the legal profession, *sea* for seafaring life.
12. Synecdoche; *foot* for foot soldiers, *horse* for horse soldiers.

Exercise 33 (page 60).

1. *Blubbery*; harsh and vulgar.
2. *Muliebris impotentia*; Latin words unnecessarily introduced, for "feminine weakness."
3. *Up to the scratch*; slang for "to the point:" *put his foot in*; slang for "mismanaged."
4. *Beast, brutish, beastly*; all harsh-sounding; their use in this connection is also vulgar.
5. *Blood-suckers, infernal lies*; harsh-sounding.
6. *Down on their marrowbones*; slang for "penitent."
7. *Malgré*; French word unnecessarily introduced for "in spite of."
8. *Opusculum*; Latin word affectedly used for "little work."
9. *Virtuosi*, for "men of taste," and *e machina deus*, for "friend in need," would be less objectionable were only *one* of them used in the sentence.
10. *To trump up*; slang for "to invent:" *rus in urbe*; affectedly classical for "helpless:" *to shift for himself*; colloquial for "to his own resources."
11. *Snivelling*; slang for "sobbing" or "crying:" *cursing*; harsh.
12. *Tournure*; foreign word affectedly used for "outline" or "bent."
13. *Throw it in his teeth*; slang for "silence him with it."
14. *Dog in the manger*; slang for "selfish:" *vraisemblance*; foreign word affectedly used for "likelihood" or "countenance."
15. *Sic volumus*; Latin phrase for "pleasure" or "arbitrary order."
16. *Muckworm*; harsh and vulgar, for "mean" or "sordid."

Exercise 56 (page 114).

1. *Necessity* (2.): Existence in August was a necessary *condition* of burning in September.

2. *Probability*: not necessity, because death *may* have been caused independently of the wound.

3. *Probability*: on the supposition of "suicide," "misfortune and unhappiness" would account for it.

4. *Testimony*: If the miracles had not been performed, the sacred writers (whose trustworthiness is separately established) would not have recorded them.

5. *Necessity* (1.): "fire" is the necessary *cause* of "smoke."

6. *Necessity* (2.): "being a Protestant" is the necessary *condition* of "being on the throne."

7. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.

8. *Analogy*:—winter : spring = death : life beyond the grave.

9. *Probability*: the divine origin of conscience being admitted, it will account for the universality of moral distinctions.

10. *Necessity* (2.): the presence of man is a necessary *condition* of the existence of the hut.

11. *Analogy*:—omitting the particles of speech : infancy = omitting the particles in Saxon poetry : infancy of the nation.

12. *Possibility*: there is room for other explanations.

13. *Probability*: on the supposition of "incendiarism," "malice" would account for it.

14. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.

15. *Necessity*: (1.) an infinite *effect* requires an infinite *cause*.

16. *Analogy*:—adaptation in watch : watchmaker = adaptation in world : world-maker.

17. *Possibility*: there is room for other ways of accounting for the clothes being there.

18. *Example*, with induction suppressed : thus—

Datum, God is benevolent here.

(*Induction*, God is benevolent everywhere.)

Example, God will be benevolent hereafter.

Or *Analogy*:—

A benevolent God : man here =

A benevolent God : man hereafter.

19. (1.) *Induction*; (2.) *Example*.

20. *Analogy*; by antithesis : virtue : happiness = vice : misery.

BOOK II.—VERSE.

Exercise 60 (page 125).

1. *Bad*: the rhyming syllables are the penultimates; but they are not the same in sound, neither are the ultimates identical; violates Rules I. and III. § 150.

2. *Allowable*.

3. *Bad*: the consonant sounds preceding the rhyming vowels are the same; they should be different. Rule I.

4. *Bad*: the rhyming syllable (-as) is in the first line preceded by a vowel (i), in the second by a consonant.

5. *Bad*: the penultimates are not the same in vowel sound (Rule I.); and the ultimates are not identical (Rule III.).

6. *Bad*: the rhyming syllables are the penultimates, and they are different in their vowel sounds (Rule I.).

7. *Allowable*.

8. *Allowable*.

9. *Allowable*: not perfect, because in the second line, the rhyming syllable has a weak accent (Rule II.).

10. *Bad*: -ea is not the same as -a; neither is -th the same as -rth (Rule I.).

11. *Allowable*: but questionable.

12. *Bad*: -ou cannot rhyme with -wo, which is really the sound of o in "once."

13. *Allowable*.

14. *Bad*: -sis in the second line has the weak accent (I.), and the penultimate is strong. To make a perfect rhyme, the word must be pronounced—

met'-em-pay'-cho-sis
a x a x a

15. *Bad*: *-eam* and *-ime* are too dissimilar to make an allowable rhyme.
16. *Bad*: the final consonant sounds (*d*, *rd*) are dissimilar (I).
17. *Allowable*, if "hundred" be read "hunderd;" then the penultimate rhymes, *on*, *hun*, *thun* (III.).
18. *Allowable* in humorous poetry.
19. *Bad*: *-ness* cannot rhyme with *-ness* (lines 1 and 3), neither does *-derness* rhyme with *-piness* (I.). Nor can line 1 rhyme with 2, or 3 with 4; for the final syllables have the weak accent (II.).
20. *Bad*: but "pound, crownes" would in the old ballad probably be read "pound, crown'd."

Exercise 61 (page 185).

- A.—1. This man, by his own strength, to heaven would soar,
And would not be obliged to God for more.
2. Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these God-like notions bred.
3. At every turn she made a little stand,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose; and every rose she drew,
She shook the stalk and brush'd away the dew.
4. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
5. As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
To avoid great errors, must the less commit.
6. The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

- B.—1. Soon on the hill's steep verge he stood,
That looks o'er Branksome's towers and wood;
And martial murmurs from below
Proclaimed the approaching southern foe.
2. The Earl was gentle and mild of mood,
The vassals were warlike and fierce and rude;
High of heart and haughty of word,
Little they recked of a tame liege lord.

3. A lion, tired with state affairs,
Quite sick of pomp and worn with cares,
Resolved, remote from noise and strife,
To pass in peace his later life.
 4. I felt as, on a plank at sea,
When all the waves that dashed o'er thee,
At the same time upheave and whelm
And hurl thee towards a desert realm.
 5. Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide,
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more ;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride,
Along thy wild and willow'd shore.
 6. Fierce on the hunter's quiver'd hand
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,—
With hoof and horn black spurns the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow.
 7. Where, with the rocks' wood-cover'd side,
Were blended late the ruins green,
Rise turrets in fantastic pride,
And feudal banners flaunt between.
 8. I hold it true, whate'er befall ;
I feel it when I sorrow most :
'Tis better to have loved and lost, ' 
Than never to have loved at all.
- C.—1. My eyes are dim with childish tears,
My heart is idly stirred ;
For the same sound is in my ears
Which in those days I heard.
2. With nature they do never wage
A foolish strife ; they see
A happy youth, and their old age
Is beautiful and free.
 3. But we are pressed with heavy laws,
And often glad no mere ;
We wear a face of joy because
We have been glad of yore.

- 4 We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.
- 5 So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.
- 6 So shall the fairest face appear
When youth and years are flown ;
Such is the robe that kings must wear,
When death hath reft their crown.

D.—1. Now gliding remote on the verge of the sky,
The moon, half-extinguished, her crescent displays ;
But lately I marked, when majestic on high
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.

2. There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin.
The thin dew on his robe was heavy and chill ;
He sighed for his country, when at twilight repairing,
To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.

- 3 I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem ;
Since the lonely are sleeping,
Go thou, sleep with them.
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

4. He had lived for his love ; for his country he died ;
They were all that to life had entwined him ;
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him.

E.—1. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely play | -ers ;
They have their exits and their entrances ;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

2. Farewell, a long farewell, to all my great | -ness !
 This is the state of man ; to-day he puts | forth
 The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blos | -soms,
 And bears his blushing honours thick upon | him ;
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost ;
 And when he thinks, good easy man, full sure | -ly
 His greatness is a ripening,—nips his root,
 And then he falls as I do.
8. So the foundations of his mind were laid.
 In such communion, not from terror free,
 While yet a child, and long before his time,
 Had he perceived the presence and the power
 Of greatness. And deep feelings had impressed
 So vividly great objects, that they lay
 Upon his mind like substances whose pre | -sence
 Perplexed the bodily sense.
4. Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
 Proud limitary cherub ! But, ere then,
 Far heavier load thyself expect to feel
 From my prevailing arm, though heaven's King
 Rides on thy wings, and thou with thy compeers,
 Used to the yoke, drawest his triumphant wheels,
 In progress through the road of heaven
 Star-paved.

Exercise 62 (page 142).

- A.—1. Forms of kings and saints are standing,
 The cathedral door above ;
 Yet I saw but one among them,
 Who hath soothed my soul with love.
2. On the cross the dying Saviour
 Heavenward lifts his eyelids calm,
 Feels, but scarcely feels, a trembling
 In his pierced and bleeding palm.
8. Oft in sadness and in illness,
 Have I watched thy current glide ;
 Till the beauty of its stillness,
 Overflowed me like a tide.

4. Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above ;
But not less in the bright flowerets under us,
Stands the revelation of his love.
5. O mountain winds, O whither do ye call me ?
Vainly, vainly would my steps pursue ;
Chains of care to lower earth enthrall me,
Wherefore thus my weary spirit woo ?
6. Hark, the sounds of gladness,
From a distant shore,
Like relief from sadness,
Sadness now no more.

- B.—1.** Wild is thy lay and loud,
Far in the downy cloud ;
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying ?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on earth.
2. But when I older grew,
Joining a corsair's crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew,
With the marauders :
Wild was the life we led,
Many the souls that sped,
Many the hearts that bled,
By our stern orders.
 3. Into this wonderful land at the base of the Ozark mountains,
Far had Gabriel entered with hunters and trappers behind
him.
Day by day with their Indian guides, the maiden and Basil
Followed his flying footsteps, and they thought each day to
overtake him.
 4. Where shall the lover rest,
Whom the Fates sever,
From his true maiden's breast
Parted for ever ?

Where through deep groves and high
 Far sounds the billow;
 Where early violets die
 Under the willow.

Exercise 63 (page 148).

1. x a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
2. a x | a s s | a x | x a | s s a |
3. x a | x a | x a | a x | x a | x a
4. a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a x | a
5. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | s s a | s s a
6. a s s | a x | a x | a s s | a s s | a x
 a s s | a x | a x | a x | a s s | a x
7. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | x a | s s a | s s a | x a
8. a x | x a | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a
9. s s a | s s a | s s a | s s a
 x a | s s a | s s a | s s a
10. x a | x a | a x | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a
11. x a | x a | x a | x a | x a
 x a | x a | x a | x a | s s a
12. a x | x a | s s a | s s a
 a x | x a | s s a | s s a
13. a s s | a s s
 a s s | a s s
 a s s | a s s | a s s | a x
14. a | x a | x a
- * s s a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | x
- * or s s a | x a | s s a | (x) a | x a | x

15. $\begin{array}{l} \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} | \text{a x} | \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} | \text{a x} \\ \text{a s s} | \text{a x} | \text{a (x)} | \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} | \text{a (x)} \end{array}$
16. $\begin{array}{l} \text{s s a} | \text{x a} | \text{s s a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{s s a} | \text{s s a} | \text{a x} | \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} | \text{a (x)} \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{l} \text{*(x) a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \end{array}$
- * or $\text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a (x)}$

But as the second line, with which it rhymes, is *regular*, we should prefer to scan this as *regular* also, though defective in the first foot.

18. $\begin{array}{l} \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a (x)} \\ \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} \\ \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a x} \\ \text{a x} | \text{a x} | \text{a (x)} \end{array}$
19. $\begin{array}{l} \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x} \end{array}$
20. $\begin{array}{l} \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{l} \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{l} \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{l} \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} \\ \text{a s s} | \text{a (x)} \\ \text{a s s} | \text{a s s} \\ \text{a s s} | \text{a (x)} \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{l} \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{a x} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ \text{x a} | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \\ | \text{x a} | \text{x a} \end{array}$

25. a x | a x | a x | a x
 a x | a x | a x | a x
 a x | a x | a x | a x
 a x | a x | a x | a x
26. x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | x a |
27. x a | x a | x a | s s a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | s s a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | a x | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x
 x a | x a | x a |
28. x a | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | a x | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 a x | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 a x | x a | x a | x a | x a |
 x a | x a | x a | x a | x a | x a

Exercise 68 (page 161).*Literal Translations.***1. THE DOG CARRYING A PIECE OF FLESH THROUGH THE RIVER.**

He deservedly loses his own who covets what is his neighbour's. While a dog was swimming, and carrying a piece of flesh through a river, he saw in the mirror of the water his own image, and thinking that another booty was being carried by another dog, he wished to seize it. But his greed was punished; he let go the food which he held in his mouth, neither could he reach with his tooth that which he sought.

2. THE GOLDEN AGE.

The golden age was the first which, of its own accord, without judge or law, held by faith and right. Punishments and fear there were

none; neither were threatening words read on tablets of brass fixed in the market-place. Neither did the suppliant crowd fear the countenance of their judges, but were secure without a judge. Not yet had the pine, cut from its native hills, gone down to the liquid waves to visit a foreign land; and men knew no shores save their own. Not yet did steep ditches gird the towns; there was no trumpet of straight, nor horns of bent, brass; neither helmet nor sword. Without the need of soldiery, the nations in security led a life of quiet ease. The earth herself also, free from tax, untouched by the rake, unwounded by any ploughshare, yielded all of her own accord; and men, content with the food provided, no one forcing it, gathered the fruit of the *Arbutus*, and the mountain strawberry, and the cornel cherries, and the blackberries that grow on the rough brambles, and the acorns which had fallen from the spreading tree of Jove. The spring was never-ending, and the gentle zephyrs, with their warm breaths, caressed the flowers that grew unsown. Soon also the earth, untilled, bore its fruits, and the land without lying fallow, was hoary with heavy ears of corn. The rivers flowed now with milk, now with nectar; and the yellow honey dropped from the green holm-oak.

3. ROMULUS AND REMUS.

The vestal *Silvia* had brought forth at a birth heaven-born twins, while her uncle swayed the sceptre. He orders the little ones to be exposed and drowned in the river. What think you of this? the one shall be *Romulus*. His servants, unwilling, execute the sad order; yet they weep, and carry the twins to the place appointed. The *Albula*, which was named *Tiberis* after *Tiberinus* had been drowned in its waves, by chance was swollen with wintry rains. Here you might see boats sailing about where now is the Forum, and where the valleys lie, *Circus Maximus*. When they came to it,—for they could not go further,—they talked to each other thus:—

“But how like they are, and how beautiful both! Yet that fellow has the more strength of the two. If high birth is betrayed by the look,—unless appearance deceives me, I should suspect that some god is your father.”

“But if any god had been your father, he would bring you help in so necessitous a time. He would bring aid, assuredly, if the mother needed not aid, who has been made a mother and motherless in one day. Bodies born together, to die together, go together under the waters.”

He had ceased, and placed them in the stream. Both wept together; you would think that they felt what was said. These return with moistened cheeks to their homes. The hollow cradle floats them, lying on the summit of the wave. Alas, how great a fate that little cradle bore up! Driven towards the dark woods, as the river gradually fell, the cradle settles on the mud. There grew a tree; the traces of it still remain; and what is now called the Ruminal fig-tree was the Romulan fig-tree. There came, wondrous to tell, to these twins thus exposed, a she wolf. Who would believe that a wild beast did not hurt the lads? Not to have hurt them is a little thing; she even fosters them. These whom the she wolf nourishes the hands of relations tried to destroy. She stops,—and caresses the tender nurslings with her tail. She licks their two bodies with her tongue. You would know they were the sons of Mars: fear they had none; they pull her teats, and are nourished by help of milk not meant for them. She gave the name to the place; and the place itself gave the name to the Luperi (priests of Pan). The nurse gains a great reward for the milk that she gave them.

4. THE PRAYER OF ÆNEAS.

And he thinks on these things with sad heart, looking at the boundless forest, and thus perchance he prays:—

“If now that golden branch should shew itself to us in this great wood, since the prophetess has spoken all things, alas, too truly of thee, Misenus.” Scarcely had he spoken thus, when twin doves happened to come flying from heaven before the very face of the man, and they settled on the greensward. Then the great hero recognises the birds of his mother, and, joyous, prays,—“Be ye my guides, if there be any way; and steer your flight through the air to the groves where the rich branch shadows the fertile ground, and thou, my goddess mother, fail me not in my perplexity.” Thus having spoken, he checked his steps, watching what signal they would give, whither they would tend. They, picking by the way, flew only as far in advance as the eyes of one following could keep them in view. Then, when they came to the jaws of foul-smelling Avernus, they raise themselves swiftly, and, gliding through the liquid air, in the wished-for place, upon the twin-bearing tree from which the sheen of gold, differing from that of the tree, shewed clearly through the branches, as the mistletoe, which its native tree does not produce, is wont in wintry cold to blossom in the woods with new foliage, and to surround the smooth trunks with

yellow shoots. Such was the look of the gold as it blossomed on the dark holm-oak; thus the leaf rustled in the gentle breeze. Æneas forthwith seizes and eagerly breaks off the reluctant (branch), and carries it to the haunt of the prophetic sibyl.

5. LEUCONOE.

Inquire not, Leuconoe,—it is not right to know—how long a term the gods have given to me or to thee; neither tamper with the Babylonian astrologers. How much better to bear it, whatever it shall be; whether Jove has given us more winters, or whether this which now breaks the Tyrrhenian sea against the opposing rocks be the last. Be wise; rack off your wines, and cut down distant hopes, and confine them within a narrow compass. While we are speaking, envious time has fled. Enjoy the present day, trusting as little as possible to the morrow.

6. TO VIRGIL.

What reserve or bound should there be to the regret for so dear a life? Teach me the mournful strains, Melpomene, to whom your father has given a mellow voice and the lyre. Does then Quintilius sleep the sleep that knows no waking? When will modesty and faith, untarnished sister of justice, and naked truth, find his match? He has died, wept by many good men, by none more than thee, Virgil. Thou affectionate, alas! in vain, askest back Quintilius from the gods, who do not lend him to us on such terms. Nay, if you should strike the harp listened to by trees more sweetly than the Thracian Orpheus, yet the blood would not return to the empty shade which Mercury, inexorable to undo the fates, has once, with his dreaded wand, gathered to the gloomy throng. It is hard; but that grows lighter by enduring it, which it is against the will of God to change.

7. TO L. LICINIUS.

You will steer a better course, Licinius, by neither always running too far out to sea, nor—while you, cautious, dread the storms—by hugging too closely the dangerous shore.

Whoever loves the golden mean, in his security knows nothing of the filth of a decayed dwelling; and moderate in his wishes, knows nothing of the palace to be envied.

The huge pine is tossed by the winds more violently, and lofty towers

fall down with a more tremendous crash, and the lightnings strike the summits of the mountains.

A heart well fortified, in adversity hopes for a change of lot; in prosperity, fears it. Jove brings back the hideous winters; Jove, too, takes them away.

If it goes ill with us now, it shall not by and by be so. Apollo sometimes raises the silent muse with his lyre, and does not always bend his bow.

In adversity, shew thyself spirited and resolute; in too fair a wind, you will wisely take in your swelling sail.

8. THE MONUMENT MORE LASTING THAN BRASS.

I have built up a monument more lasting than brass, and loftier than the regal elevation of the pyramids, which neither the wasting shower, nor the headstrong north wind, can destroy, nor the endless succession of years and the flight of ages.

I shall not all die; and a great part of me shall escape Libitina.

I shall continually flourish in the praises of posterity, as long as the priest shall ascend the Capitol with the silent vestal.

Where the rapid Aufidus roars, and where Daunus, scant of water, ruled over the rustic people, exalted from a low degree, I shall be said to have first adapted the Æolic to the Italian measures. Take, Melpomene, the glory gained by thy deserts, and willingly encircle my locks with the Delphic laurel.

9. TO TORQUATUS.

The snows have fled; already the grass returns to the plains, and the foliage to the trees; the earth feels the change, and the decreasing rivers glide within their banks. The Grace, with the Nymphs and her twin sisters, ventures naked to lead off the dance. That you should not hope for unchanging life, the year warns you, and the hour that hurries away the kindly day. The cold disappears before the west winds, spring is pushed onward by the summer, itself about to die, as soon as fruitful autumn has poured forth her treasures; and soon sluggish winter comes back again. Yet the swift moons repair their waning in the skies; when we have descended whither father Æneas, whither rich Tullus and Ancus have gone, we are dust and a shadow. Who knows whether the gods above may add the space of to-morrow to the reckoning of to-day? Everything with which you indulge your genial

soul, shall escape the greedy hands of your heir ; when once thou art dead, and Minos has passed his dread decision concerning thee, Torquatus, neither thy high birth, nor thy eloquence, nor thy piety, shall give thee back to earth. For Diana frees not the chaste Hippolytus from the lower darkness ; nor is Theseus strong enough to break the Lethean bonds from his dear Pirithous.

B.**1. THE WANDERER'S NIGHT SONG.**

Over all the summits there is rest, round all the peaks scarcely canst thou trace a breath ; the little birds are silent in the wood. Only wait ; soon thou art at rest too.

2. THE REVENGE.

The squire has slain the noble lord, the squire himself would be the knight. He has stabbed him in the dark wood, and sunk his body in the deep Rhine. He has donned his armour bright, and has leapt boldly on to his master's horse ; and as he is going to cross over the bridge, the horse rears and throws himself back.

And as he struck him with the golden spurs, then the horse hurled himself wildly into the stream below.

He struggles and plunges, with arm, with foot ; the heavy armour forces him under.

3. RETURN HOME.

I know not what it should mean that I am so sad ; the story of the olden time goes never out of my mind.

The air is cool and it is gloamin, and the Rhine flows peacefully ; the top of the mountains shimmer in the light of the evening sun.

The most beautiful maiden sits above there, wonderful to look upon. Her golden jewels shine ; she combs her golden hair. She combs it with a golden comb, and sings a song meanwhile ; it has a wonderful overpowering melody.

The boatman in his little skiff is seized with a wild sorrow ; he looks not at the rocks ; he looks only up to the height.

I believe the waves swallow in the end boatman and boat ; and this with her singing the Lore-Ley has done.

4. THE ERLKONIG.

Who rides so late through night and wind ? It is the father with

his child ; he has the boy in his arm, he holds him fast, he keeps him warm.

My son, why hidest thou thy face so timidly ? Father, dost thou not see the Erlkonig, the Erlkonig, with his crown and train ?

My son, it is a streak of cloud.

"Dear child, come go with me ; I will play very pretty games with thee ; there are many beautiful flowers on the strand, my mother has many golden garments."

My father, my father, dost thou not hear what a promise the Erlkonig is whispering to me ?

Be quiet, keep quiet, my child ; 'tis but the wind rustling in the dry leaves.

"Wilt thou go with me, my fine boy ; my daughters shall wait on thee beautifully ; my daughters lead off the nightly dance, and shall rock and dance and sing thee to sleep."

My father, my father, dost thou not see there the daughters of the Erlkonig, in the gloomy place ?

My son, my son, I see it well enough ; it is the old willows that are looking so gray.

"I love thee ; thy beautiful form enchants me ; and if thou art not willing, I will use force."

My father, now he is laying hold of me ; the Erlkonig has done me an injury.

The father shudders ; he rides quickly ; he holds in his arms the panting child ; he reaches their house in trouble and distress : in his arms the child was dead.

5. THE GRENADIER.

Two grenadiers were travelling to France ; they had been prisoners in Russia, and when they came on to German ground, they let their heads hang down.

Both heard there the sorrowful tale, that France had gone down ; that the brave army had been conquered and slain, and the Emperor, the Emperor taken.

Then the grenadiers wept together at the sad news. The one said : "How sad I begin to feel, how my old wound is burning."

The other said : "My joy is past ; I too would die with thee, but I have a wife and child at home, who would perish without me."

"What care I for wife, what care I for child ; I have a far better de-

sire; let them go beg if they are hungry; my Emperor, my Emperor taken.

"Grant me, brother, one prayer: if I die now, take my body with thee to France; bury me in the earth of France.

"The cross of honour with the red ribbon thou shalt lay upon my heart; put my musket in my hand; and gird on me my sword.

"And I will lie quiet, and listen like a sentinel in the grave, till once I hear the roar of cannon and the tramp of neighing horses.

"Then my Emperor shall ride over my grave; many swords shall glitter and flash; then shall I rise armed out of my grave, to defend the Emperor, the Emperor."

6. THE SINGER.

What do I hear outside before the gate; what echoing on the bridge? Let the song resound before our ear in the hall. The king spake; the page ran; the boy came; the king called out, "Let in to me the old man."

"Be greeted, noble lords; be greeted, beautiful ladies! What a rich heaven, star on star! Who knows their names? In the hall full of splendour and nobility, close thine eyes; there is no time to regale yourself here in wonder."

The singer closed his eyes and struck in full tones; the knights looked boldly on; the fair ones looked into their lap. The king, whom the song pleased, to reward him for his sport, caused a golden chain to be handed to him.

"The golden chain give not to me; give the chain to the knights before whose bold countenance the lances of the enemy are shivered; give it to the chancellor, whom thou hast, and bid him add this golden charge to his other burdens.

"I sing as the bird sings that dwells amongst the branches; the song that pours from my throat is a reward that richly rewards. But if I may ask, I ask one thing; bid them hand me in pure gold a beaker of the best of wine."

They placed it before him; he drank it to the bottom. "Oh draught full of sweet refreshment, happy be the highly fortunate house where this is a small gift of it; if it fare well with you, then think on me; thank God as warmly as I thank you for this drink."

C. 1. THE DOG, THE RABBIT, AND THE SPORTSMAN.

Cæsar, a renowned pointer, but too much puffed up on account of his merit, held fast in his hole an unfortunate rabbit, breathless with fear. "Surrender," cried the dog with a voice of thunder, that made the inhabitants of the woods tremble for a long way; "I am Cæsar, known for his great deeds, whose name fills the whole world." At this great name, Jack (the rabbit), having commended his penitent soul to the gods, said, with a trembling voice, "Most serene mastiff, if I surrender, what shall be my fate?" "You shall die." "I shall die!" said the innocent creature; "and if I run away?" "Your death is certain." "What!" replied the animal that lives upon thyme, "I must lose my life either way! Since I must die, may it please your lordship to pardon me, if I dare to attempt running away." He spoke and ran off, like a hero of the warren. Cato would have blamed him; I say he did right; for scarcely does the huntsman see him when he takes aim at him, and fires—and the dog falls dead! What would our good La Fontaine say to this? Help yourself, and heaven will help you. I greatly approve of that moral.

2. WHAT IS A HERO?

Is a man a hero for having put one or two nations in chains? Tiberius had that honour. Is a man a hero when he signalizes his hatred by revenge? Octavius had that honour. Is a man a hero when he governs by fear? Sejanus made all men tremble, even his own master. But to extinguish the fire of one's anger, to be able to conquer one's self, and to curb the billows of one's pride,—that is what I call being great in one's self; and that is my hero.

3. THE OLD MAN AND THE ASS.

An old man on an ass observed, as he went along, a blooming meadow full of pasture: he loosened his beast, and the ass rushed about through the slender grass, rolling, scraping, and rubbing itself, frisking, braying and browsing, and making many a place bare.

Meanwhile comes the enemy. "Let us be off," said the old man. "Why?" replied the wanton animal; "shall I be compelled to carry a double packsaddle, a double burden?" "Not so," said the old man, who immediately took to his heels. "And what then does it signify

to me," said the ass, "to whom I belong? Make yourself safe, and let me graze. Our enemy is our master. I tell you so in plain terms."

4. THE TRAVELLER BEWILDERED IN THE SNOWS OF MOUNT SAINT BERNARD.

The snow which has accumulated far off, falls in dense torrents from the heavens; and, heaped up without intermission, it covers the solitary old peaks of Saint Bernard.

No more roads, all is obstruction; darkness hastens on, and already, for the last time, the eagle has uttered its voice in the winds of night on the inhospitable summit of the mountain.

At this cry of frightful omen, the benumbed traveller dares not proceed a step farther; dying, and overcome with cold, he awaits death on the brink of a precipice.

There, in his last thoughts, he dreams of his wife, he dreams of his children: this image has doubled the horrors of his torments on his terrible and icy couch.

It is all over; his last hour is being numbered in that dreadful place, and a fatal sleep that makes his cold eyelid heavy already seeks his eyes.

Suddenly, Oh amazement! Oh wonder! he thinks he recognises the sound of a bell! The sound increases in his ear; a sudden brightness has shone in the darkness.

Whilst he listens with difficulty, another sound is heard through the tempest: a dog barks, and opening up the way, it approaches at the same moment, followed by a hermit.

The dog, barking with joy, arrests the affrighted gaze of the traveller: death lets go his prey, and charity numbers another miracle.

5. THE LAKE.

Thus, always driven towards new shores, carried away for ever into eternal night, can we never for a single day cast anchor on the ocean of time?

Oh lake! scarcely has the year finished its course, and behold! behold! I come alone to seat myself on that stone where thou hast seen her sit, near the beloved waters that she was to have seen again.

Thus didst thou roar beneath these great rocks; thus didst thou break thyself upon their rent sides; thus did the wind hurl the foam of thy billows on her adored feet.

One evening, dost thou remember? we were sailing in silence; no-thing was heard afar upon the waters, or under the skies, but the noise of the rowers who struck in cadence thy harmonious waters.

Oh lake! silent rocks, caves, gloomy forest, ye whom time spares or can make young again, preserve, Oh lovely nature, preserve at least the memory of that night.

Let the wind that moans, let the reed that sighs, let the delicate per-fumes of thy balmy air; let everything one hears, and sees, and breathes, let all say, "They have loved."

6. MARY STUART'S FAREWELL.

Farewell, France, charming country, that I must love so much! cradle of my happy childhood, farewell! to quit thee is to die.

France, my adopted country, whence I think I see myself banished, listen to the farewell of Mary, and remember her! The wind blows, we quit the strand, and little moved by my sobs, God has not swelled the waves, to restore me to thy shores.

When in the sight of the people that I love I girded on the bright lilies, it applauded my queenly rank less than the charms of my youth. In vain does sovereign greatness await me among the gloomy Scotch. I have only desired to be a queen in order to reign over Frenchmen.

Love, glory, genius, these have too much dazzled my happy days: the course of my destiny is to be changed in rude Caledonia. Alas! a terrible omen makes my heart a prey to fear: in a horrible dream, methought I saw a scaffold erected for me!

France, from the midst of alarms, the noble daughter of the Stuarts will direct her eyes towards thee, as on this day which is witness of her tears. But, O God, the vessel, too swift in its course, already sails under other skies, and night hides thy shores from my eyes in its misty veil!

Farewell, France, charming country, that I must love so much! cradle of my happy childhood, farewell! to quit thee is to die.

Exercise 69 (between pages 178, 179).

Monteagle knew not what to think of this letter, and shewed it to Lord Salisbury, who was not inclined to pay much attention to it, but who nevertheless laid it before the king. The king had sagacity enough to perceive, from its serious, earnest style, that something important was meant; and this forewarning of a sudden and terrible glow, yet with the authors concealed, made his suspicions come very near the truth. The day before the meeting of parliament he sent the Earl of Suffolk to examine all the vaults under the houses of parliament. In that which was under the house of lords, Suffolk was surprised to see so many wood of piles and faggots, and was also struck with the dark and mysterious countenance of Guy Fawkes, who was found there, and who called himself Percys servant. It was then resolved to make a more through inspection, and about midnight a magistrate was sent for with proper attendants for that purpose. On turning over the faggots, the barrels of gunpowder were discovered. Fawkes had been seized near he door, and matches and everything required for setting the trian on fire were found upon him. He at first appeared quite undaunted, but his courage afterwards failed him, and he made a full discovery of the plot, and of all the conspirators. Catesby, Percy, and some others hurried into Warwickshire, where one of their confederates, Sir everard digby, not doubting but that the expected catastrophe in London had taken place, was already in arms. The country was soon roused against these wretches, who took refuge in one of those

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for tified houses which were common at that period, and resolved to defend themselves to the last. But the same fate awaited them which ~~them~~ which they had designed for so many others. Their gudpowder caught fire, and blew up, maiming and destroying several [^]them. The rest rushed out upon the multitude, and were literally cut to [^], except a few who were taken alive, and afterwards executed. The king shewed more moderation on this occasion than was approved of by nis subjects in general, who were wound up to such a pitch of horror at the greatness of the crime which had been attempted, that they would gladly have had every Papist in the kingdom put to death; and they were very much displeased that James punished those only who were more immediately concerned in the plot.

When the ferment of this affair was over, James employed himself in an unsuccessful attempt to bring about a union between his two kingdoms; but the parliament of England was so much swayed by old and vulgar prejudices and antipathies against the Scots, that it would agree to nothing, except to annul the hostile laws which had formerly subsisted two the between kingdoms. They would have done well to have followed the example of good sense and candour which James really shewed them in his arguments on this point. Argument, indeed, was his delight and his glory. He loved to exhibit his wisdom and learning in long and sometimes segaious harangues. But this was all he could do [^] though he could talk he could not act; he wanted both decision and exertion; and the parliament, soon finding out his weakness, listened to his speeches, but paid no other attention to them, and contrived by degrees to strengthen its own power, and diminish that of the crown [^] so that, while he

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was perpetually taking of his kingly prerogative, he gradually lost much [^]

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of it. His bad management of the finances, and his profuse generosity to his favourites, involved him in great difficulties. Amongst other ways of

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procuring money, he sold titles and dignities. The title of baronet, which might be purchased by any bidder for a thousand pounds, was now first created to supply his necessities. The idea was suggested by Lord Salisbury; and this species of hereditary knighthood is, I believe, still quite peculiar to this country.

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